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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,989.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 3, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

The Bombay Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 month in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 5 2 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inside Pages and under
1st Insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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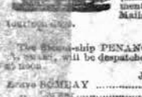
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupees 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers for Aden, Colombo, Galle, and Anjengo.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmatur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurmatur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmatur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WINES.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Wines to close an account, viz.:—

8 Cases Sparkling Burgundy
15 Ditto Ditto Hocks.
20 Ditto Ditto Moselle.
10 Ditto Superior Sherry.

Special intimation is directed to these Wines, which are sold to close a shipment.

Further particulars respecting these may be had on application

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, A quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto Grey T Cloth
10 Cases Yellow Prints
8 ditto T Red Beauty
2 ditto Mosaics.
10 ditto T Red Cambries

An Invoice of fresh Ottoman Stores by the celebrated Purveyors Crosse and Blackwell, just landed, viz. Mitwali, consisting of assorted pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Ess. Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Crystallized Fruits, Syrup Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Macaroni, Cannada, Potted Meat, Pate, Barley, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Herring a la Sardines, Black Leicester Mushroom, Macaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Wilts and Irish Bacon, Cheddar and Berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

Hummum Street, 3d July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-trade of a Shop-keeper discontinuing Business.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Auction, in Shop No. 11, Forbes street, opposite to the shop of Mr. Mackie & Sons, slow, the stock-in-trade, consisting of Glassware, Flat-ware, Delfts, Opera Glasses, Letter Scales, Mathematical Instruments, Artificial Horizon, Ship Compasses, Ship Lanterns, Brass Parallel Rulers, Silver Pencil Cases with gold pens, Horizon with Glass Level Telescopes, Barometers, Desk Cases, Tool Chests, Cabin Lamps, Gold Chains and Hooks, Brass Chest, Cupboard and Drawer Locks, English-made Mahogany Press with Writing Desk, Ice Box, Glass Cupboards, a Desk Clock, Sextants, Rifles and Guns, Chronometer Cases, Bread-making Machines, Glass Tubes, Iron Ship Store, Marble Slabs, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Two or Three TEA ESTATES, varying in area from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) acres, can now be PURCHASED in the Kangra Valley, the most salubrious and Picture sque of all the Himalayan districts. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the Planters' Association, Palmpoore, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering material for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron.
Peacock's Earl McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of size.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jira Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Gear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—"J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 301, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Issapoor.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places to be visited by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rules for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Dadhanee.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
Line of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
Route of West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palkee Gharries.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following :—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Thomson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treasure & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—No. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIBERS to the LOAN will receive FORTY PER CENT. of the amount subscribed for. Letters of Allotment will be issued on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, and the Provisional Receipt will be exchanged for a Stock Receipt on and after the 6th instant.

The instalments can at any time be paid under discount at 6 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

MR. DAVID B. COPPEL is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

CAUTION.—To Ship Chandlers, Oil, Paint, Color and Varnish Dealers, Painters, Coach Builders, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINT, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly sold and exposed for sale in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of HULL & LONDON, in England, viz., that their EMPTY PAINT KEGS are REFILLED with spurious and worthless Goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice both trade and purchasers, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in, selling, or exposing for sale, or any person buying such goods, or any persons manufacturing or marking imitations of their trade mark, labels, or casings make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co. London.

Bombay, 10th June 1871.

RS. 200 REWARD.—To PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, and DYE-STAMPERS.—Whereas certain person or persons have been and are now engaged in the manufacture of the Labels, Trade Mark (a Cross in a Garter with three Crowns on the lower, and a Dagger on the upper quarter) and Brass Stamps with the name BLUNDELL, SPENCE and Co., Hull and London, WE hereby OFFER the above REWARD to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such Offenders.

Address by letter to Mr. H. D. FISHER, care of Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Remitting amount with Order ensure immediate attention and despatch.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HATS AND HELMETS.

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Drab Shell Hats, Tall, best quality	8 8	10 0
Black Shell Hats, "	9 0	10 0
"A special Hat for the Rains"	10 8	12 0
Dress Hats, best quality	12 8	14 0
Small Feat Hats, ample	7 8	8 8
Harrogate, Wagner, Lerton, St. James, Beaufort, Worthing } all stiff	6 8	7 0
Stafford, Blenheim, Half suit Comfortable Hat, adapting to any form ... ... }	6 8	7 8
London, High Round Crown, all stiff, best	7 0	8 0
Naples felt	5 0	6 0
Tweed Hats, for Travellers	5 0	6 0
Scotch Caps "Strathpeffer"	5 0	6 0
White Helmets, without Indiarubber, best	14 8	16 0
Cork and Felt Helmets, fitted with Chin	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, Cork and Felt	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, best Felt	8 8	10 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OXFORD CLOTH—A Fresh Supply } of this comfortable and absorbing mate- } each	6 8	7 8
rial in all shades of color, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those arrived in the sun, and for wear next to skin from its unequalled softness and Wool. The best and thinnest made, will shrink, wash, fade, and ... each	9 0	10 0
Fancy colors ... ... six	52 0	58 0
Flannel Pure Saxony, Plain and } each	8 8	9 8
Fancy Wove colors, the best quality } each	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk. Wove colors, perfectly } each	11 8	13 0
fast ... ... six	70 0	75 0
French printed Cambrics, fast colors, } six for	28	31 8
with Collars attached ... ... }		
Long Cloth, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ... six for	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ... six for	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful shirt, } dz for	22 8	25 0
with Collars attached, most striped }		
Patterns ... ... }		
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts ...	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS.

TRAVELLING KIT.

SPECIAL SUPPLY FOR THE RAINS.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
Railway Portmanteaus, to fit under-seat, } wide and flat, bound with leather, }	21	23 8	26 0
with strong Brass Lever Lock, a no- } visable article ... ... }	26	25 0	28 8
Overland Trunks, best Japanned Canvas, } strong Brass Locks, Corrock Cabin Height }	30	28 0	31 8
Lasics, with TRAY, light and strong fold- } ing Dresser, Millinery, and upper }	33	42 0	48 0
Compartment. The best quality made }	36	45 0	50 0
Hand Bags, best Black Hide, strong } Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with }		10 0	11 8
Linen ... ... }			
Soiled Linen Bags, best White Canvas, } strong Tumbler Locks, and Leather }		4 12	5 8
Straps ... ... }		5 12	6 8
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Mo- } rocco Leather, outside Pocket, Patent }		6 8	7 8
Spring Lock ... ... }		9 0	10 0
Scarlet Whitney Blankets, full size, per } pair ... ... }		12 0	25 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

GENT'S UNDER-VESTS OR BANIANS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Real Gauze Merino ... ... six	19 8	23 8
Fine Gauze Merino ... ... six	24 0	27 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Silk and } Merino ... ... six	30 0	35 0

Small addition in price for Extra Large Sizes.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS,
SHRINKLESS, PURE AND SOFT.

Plain Merino... ... ... per doz.	15 8	17 8
Fancy Stripes ... ... per doz.	15 8	16 0
Ribbed, plain color ... ... per doz.	16 0	18 0
Superfine Fancy Stripes ... ... per doz.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Plain Brown Cotton...	11 0	12 8
Plain Colors	12 8	14 0
Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	16 0	18 0
Superfine do.	18 0	20 0

GENT'S BATHING DRAWERS.
USEFUL FOR TRAVELLERS.

Plain Brown Cotton, Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 4
Fancy Stripes, per pair	2 0	2 4
Ribbed Merino Knickerbockers	4 8	5 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS.

NEW SCARVES AND TIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Small made.	Oliviers	1 12	2 0
Small to Medt.	Satin Cravat	2 0	2 12
Spring Fastening.	Ironsides	2 8	3 0
	Argyll	2 12	3 4
Large made.	Duke of Edinburgh	2 0	2 8
Sailors' Knots.	Strolcer	2 6	2 12
Spring Fastening.	Conqueror	2 12	3 4
	Full Mall	2 12	3 4
Small-made Bow	The Park	2 0	2 4
Large-made Bow	The Follet	2 8	3 0
The Latest.		0 14	1 0
Black and Colored Narrow Ties			

COLLARS.
BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

Haymarket	6 0	7 0
Dux	6 0	7 0
Shakspeare	6 0	7 0
West End	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
Dux. With Cambric Tie attached for } West End... { wear with Flannel Shirts ..... }	6 8	7 0

BRACES.

Scarlet Berlin } with Doe Ends ... ... }	2 0	2 4
White Do. }		
India Rubber	2 0	2 4
Best Do. Leather Ends	2 8	3 0
French (Guyots)	2 0	2 4

WHITE KID GLOVES.
A Fresh Supply.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's—a good Glove ...	2 0	2 4

JEWELLERY.

Front Studs {	Gold on Ivory ... ... }	3 12	4 4
Collar. {	14 Carat) Lund's Patent ... }	1 8	1 12
Solitaires. {	Will last for Years ... ... }	4 8	5 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of BEAUNE.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

		Rs.
MONTRACHET, Vintage 1802*	per doz.	qts. 48
CHEVALIER MONTRACHET, Vintage 1864.	do	do 42
POMMARD	do	do 28
SAVIGNY	do	do 25
BEAUNE	do	do 18
Ditto	do	pts. 10
CHABLIS, Vintage 1868	do	qts. 18

SHERRY,
By BUTLER and SONS, of LONDON.
Importers and Agents in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

GOLDEN SHERRY, extra fine quality, Green Seal	per doz.	qts. 27
PALE DRY SHERRY ditto ditto ...	do	do 25
AFTER DINNER SHERRY ditto ditto ...	do	do 20

PORT WINE,
By DIRECT IMPORTATION from OPORTO.

OLD FULL-BODIED WINE	per doz.	qts. 20

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL		qts. 25
Ditto	do	pts. 15

INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE KOOSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The KOOSANIE MIXTURE and KOOSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb ...	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas ... ... per lb.	2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE,
(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.)

AGENTS
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial,	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	68 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use) ...	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named ...	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named ...	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'S STANDARD Self-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the steel, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named ...	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant. ...	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club" pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 0	11 0
Do. 6 inch	10 8	11 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on Lane's polished mahogany stands, ...	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THE MOMETERS, each from	1 12	to 65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

THE INTER-TROPICAL, expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy down-falls of India...	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage 18 0 20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED, for a few months, a FIRST CLASS CUTTER in a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. Apply to A. B., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Cassell's Technical Educator	Rs. 3 12
Pierce Tracts	1 12
Christopher Tadpole	3 12
Rector O'Hallows	3 12
Max Muller's Lectures on the Science of Language, 2 vols.	10 0
Wood's Common British Beetles	2 4
Trevelyan's Cawnpore	1 12
Tyndall's Hours of Exercise in the Alps ...	3 8
Knox's Overland through Asia	3 12
Kaye's Essays of an Optimist...	3 12
Cassell's Lessons in French	3 0
Dennis's Descent of Man. 2 vols.	15 0
Royal Bridesmaids' Waltz	2 0
Hungerford Folio	11 8

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses :
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, 32*, 28*, 24*, 20*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, 32*, 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 32, Rs. 36.	
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 28*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 18-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 16-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 26*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*. MACON— ... ... Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26. CHABLIS— ... ... 29*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 30-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 31.
JOHANNIS BERGER—	32*. RUDESHEIMER ... Rs. 37*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— ... Rs. 21*.
COGNAC—	Rs. 20, Rs. 28, Rs. 32. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-3, Rs. 23-8.	GENEVA—Rs. 19
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.	BITTERS—Rs. 20.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.	MADEIRA—Rs. 36.
MARSALA—Rs. 16.	

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in *pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, for employment in the LOCAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT, shikarpoor Collectorate, THREE OVERSEERS, who must have a fair knowledge of English. Salary ONE HUNDRED RUPEES a month, with BATTA at the rate of FORTY RUPEES a month when travelling, and the prospect of speedy promotion if satisfaction is given. None need apply but those who have a fair knowledge of SURVEYING and LEVELLING, and have had experience in preparing PLANS and ESTIMATES, and who can produce Certificates to this effect. Applications with copies of Certificates to be sent to the LOCAL FUNDS EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

ROBERT COMPERTZ,
Local Funds Executive Engineer, shikarpoor Collectorate.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

NOTICES.

Now Ready, 35pp. 8vo. Price Two Annas.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOMBAY LOCAL PRESS REGARDING THE PROPOSED REFORM OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 30, may, if now aged 36, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 58-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY LEWIS having LEFT our EMPLOY, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to HIM by US is CANCELLED.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESSAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY under which Mr. A. L. ESTILL has hitherto SIGNED and CARRIED on the BUSINESS of our FIRM is WITHDRAWN.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
by their Constituted Attorneys,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

ESTATE of the late Major CHARLES JOHN DARRAH, Royal Engineers, Commandant Bombay Sappers and Miners.—ANY PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ABOVE, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

JAMES H. R. CRUICKSHANK, Captain R.E.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 23rd June 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of SEVEN AND A HALF (7½) PER CENT., for the half year ending 31st December 1870, WILL BE PAID to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the undersigned.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDER declaring the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY (Limited) to have been FINALLY DISSOLVED, was PASSED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 91 of Act XIX of 1857, by F. D. Melvill, Esq., Acting Judge of the District of Ahmedabad, on the 27th June 1871.

DADABHAI DEENSHAH,
Official Liquidator.

Ahmedabad, 28th June 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 30th June 1871.

From the
"INDIAN ECONOMIST,"
June 15th, 1871.

WE have for some time past purposed introducing the "MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER" to the notice of our readers, but we find that the multiplicity of titles for the Publication would be the "REVENUE REGISTER of INDIA," as the Journal has Record of all Revenue Suits throughout the country, which involve principles of importance. The "Register," which should be in the hands of every Collector and Deputy Collector in India, is published at the Foster Press, Madras, and has now reached its fifth volume. The benighted Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record, with its sister work, the "Madras Jurist."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA, 1st and 2nd CLASS TICKETS will be ISSUED on and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Land and Bank shares remain unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
40,000	100	all paid		Agra Bank	130 par
22,500	1,000	400 pcs.		Bank of Bengal	1,600 nl.
10,000	500	all paid	8 per ct.	Bank of Bombay New	630
1,000	500	250	50	Oriental Bk. Issue	180
15,000	1,000	all paid		Bank of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all paid		Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. & China	270
32,000	275	all paid		Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	500	all paid		Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
24,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104
16,000	100	all paid		Oriental Bank	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£16		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£9	£9	1 p. c.	Do. New £20 shares	128
...	£2	£2	10 p. c.	Do.	20
...	£10	£9	Do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£1	£1	5 p. c.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all paid		Colaba Land Co.	1,705
2,000	100	all		Back Bay Reclamation Co.	132
400	2,000	2,000	Nil	Elphinstone Land	960
4,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Worli Canning	280

CALCUTTA.—28TH JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 88 to 89-4, or 1 to 0-12 discount, and small sums at Rs. 89 to 90 for cash; and time bargains contracts for considerable amounts, at Rs. 89 to 90-9, or 1 to 0-11 discount, for deliveries in 30 days to one month.

5 per cents. of 1871, Rs. 104-4.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 109-8.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 300 to 302 for cash, and some Bombay Lane bargain contracts at Rs. 101 and 102 for delivery in 6 months.

—*Englishman*, 29th June.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 1.

Fraser, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Nasick.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Hewey, Captain, 35th N. I., on leave, to England.

Caswell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Minter, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Gillespie, Captain, 4th Regiment, on duty, to Aseerghur.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

POONA, 30th June, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James, 10th Regt. N. I., for 30 days, from the 19th instant, on privilege leave.

With reference to G. O. C., Lieutenant Ferguson is directed to proceed forthwith to Deolalee and will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th June 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Major F. R. DeSode to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 13th June 1871.

Captain David James Welsh to be Major from the 13th June 1871.

42nd Foot.—Major S. G. Carter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 13th June 1871.

66th Foot.—Lieutenant G. W. M. Hall to be Captain from the 31st of May 1871.

19th Foot.—Subject to confirmation by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain Stephen Weston Bent, and is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Lieutenant James Gordon Moir to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bent, who retires. Dated 16th June 1871.

Ensign William Whittingon Scott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moir, promoted. Dated 16th June 1871.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. O. No. 734 of 1864, at the examinations held on the dates specified:—

On the 1st May 1871.

High Proficiency in Hindustanee.

Lieutenant E H Bingham, 13th Native Infantry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant L. B. Irwin, 1-3rd Foot.

Ensign W. R. Routh, 2-12th Foot.

Ensign W. F. H. Grey, 2-19th Foot.

Lieutenant F. Dorling, 98th Foot.

Lieutenant J. Burne, 103rd Foot.

Captain A. D. Campbell, attached to 11th N.I.

Captain F. W. Crohan, Genl. List. Infy.

Captain T. Nicholls, Genl. List. Infy.

On the 5th June 1871.

High Proficiency in Gurdoo.

Lieut. A. C. Toker, 18th Native Infantry.

Persian under Clause VIII.

Captain M. Clement, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Captain R. B Pumeny, 21st Hussars.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, 2-12th Foot.

Ensign C. H. S. Gamidge, 58th Foot.

Ensign J Gilmore, 63rd Foot.

Ensign C. A. F. Sage, 104th Foot.

Ensign C. E. Gubbins, 106th Foot.

Ensign T. R. M. Macpherson, 109th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th instant:—

Ensign A. W. C Bell, 58th Foot.

Ensign J. C. F. Gordon, 63rd Foot.

Ensign W. R. Brereton, 1-15th Regt.

Ensign H. C. E. Lind, 107th Foot.

Asst. Surgeon W. D. Wilson, M.B., 107th Foot.

Asst. Surgeon B. Eustace, 107th Foot.

The leave granted to Captain G. G. Thomson, Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, in G. O. C.C. 5th April, p. 17, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 4th May, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. C Parkinson, attached to the 28th Hussars, to proceed to Umballa to be attached to the 59th Foot, for regimental duty.

Dacca Station Order, dated the 29th May, appointing Lieutenant A. S McRae, officiating Quartermaster 22nd Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 25th idem, during the absence of the Station Staff Officer on court martial duty.

27th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th May, appointing Captain A. Tulloch, attached to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, with effect from the 14th April, vice Lieutenant R. A. Swetenham.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

101st Foot.—Ensign William Frederick Thomson to be Lieutenant, vice Greenaway, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 6th June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

41st Native Infantry.—Captain Y. W. Tregear, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be officiating Quarter-master, vice Rose, appointed Adjutant.

45th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. F. Stilwell, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Inglis, vacated on proceeding on furlough.

4th Goorkha Regiment.—Captain J. Hay is permitted to retain the Adjutancy, on promotion.

Major W. H. Garson, Bengal Staff Corps, (late 1st Wing Subaltern 14th Native Infantry,) is permitted to do general duty at Delhi, at his own request, on the expiration of his present term of absence.

Captain S. Melville, Unattached, is, at his own request, transferred from the 17th Native Infantry to the 1st Goorkha Regiment for duty.

The undermentioned candidates, admitted into the Subordinate Medical Department, by G. O. C.C. of the 26th May last, are directed to proceed to the stations indicated opposite to their names, and report themselves for duty to the administrative medical officer, British Forces, of the respective circles:—

T. Traynor, Meerut.

W. H. Robinson, Lucknow.

C. O. Rooney, Lucknow.

W. G. Carleton, Lucknow.

L. Nagra, Umballa.

R. Lewis, Umballa.

J. Prentice, Umballa.

W. Feaver, Sealkote.

E. R. Grant, Meean Meer.

J. B. Pierce, Peshawar.

T. McGarrey, Allahabad.

F. Bradley, Allahabad.

D. S. Rogers, Calcutta.

W. Heathcote, Jubbulpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain W. R. C. Brough, 20th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

10th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain J. Byron, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, to remain in Calcutta, from the 8th June to the 20th September, to study in native languages.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign R. J. Morrison, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign T. G. D. Boles, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

38th Foot.—Surgeon W. S. Whytock, M.D., to Morree and the adjacent hills from the 16th June to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant S. Cargill, to Deyrah, from the 12th December 1870 to the 12th January 1871, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (3rd Battalion).—Lieutenant A. R. Boddam-Whetham, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

76th Foot.—Captain and Local Major J. H. Tripp, to England, on urgent private affairs, for nine months, from date of embarkation.

104th Foot.—Surgeon L. G. Hooper, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Anderson, doing duty at Meerut to Ayuee Tal, from the 2nd May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Yorke, 2nd in Command 12th Bengal Cavalry, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Late 2nd Europ an Regt. Fusiliers.—Captain E. J. McNair, doing duty 17th Native Infantry, to Simla, from the 6th June to the 31st July, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon T. Ringer, M.D., in medical charge 7th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, from the 10th June to the 9th July, to appear before a medical board.

STAFF—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 283, dated 9th June 1871, is published for information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt, for submission to the Government of India, of your letter No. 1811, dated the 29th April 1871, and to request that you will move the Government to issue orders that the Staff Officer of the Station of Kolapore, Lieutenant Ferguson, may be allowed to draw the pay and allowances of his rank from the date of his appointment to the Staff of the Station of Kolapore, and that he

BOMBAY.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The attendance of the Special Jury is not required to-day.

A BOARDING SCHOOL AT SATTARA.—According to a native contemporary a boarding school is shortly to be opened at Sattara.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks four rupees from a friend of the poor, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The departure of the s.s. Behar to Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, having been postponed, mails for the above ports will not be made up to-day as advertised.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. F. H. Souter, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, returned to Bombay on Friday from the Neilgherries, and resumed charge of his office on the same day.

PRESENT TO A PARSEE PRIEST.—A vernacular paper mentions that the Parsee residents at China have sent valuable shawl and other articles to be presented to the newly-appointed Dastoor Myarjee Kaikobadjee, Nowsaree.

THE SHIP CHANTICLEER, 739 tons, Captain D. Crichton, arrived on Saturday from Lingah with a cargo of salt and red ochre. The vessel is bound for Calcutta, but put into this harbour as she had lost her mainmast.

BROACHING CARGO.—William Green and Charles Beale, seamen of the ship Clara, were charged on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, with having broached cargo. They were ordered to pay ten shillings out of their wages.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—A Camatee woman, named Nagu, was on Saturday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with having kidnapped a female child, aged about eighteen months. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

EXECUTION AT AHMEDABAD.—We learn from Ahmedabad that the murderers Hurooverbace woman and Muggun Foolchand were executed on Friday morning outside the Jumalpoor gate, in the presence of a very great concourse of people.

LIBERALITY OF THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.—The *Bombay Samachar* learns from a reliable source that His Highness Maharajah Holkar has transmitted Rs. 1,870 to Colonel Pelly at Teheran, to relieve the sufferings of the Persian Parsees.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue concerning the death of a girl, aged about three years, name Jaitee. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of her having accidentally fallen out of a window.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Last week Mr. Superintendent Brown arrested a Hindoo named Khooshaldas Gopaldas in Coombarwada, who had counterfeit Queen's coins and instruments and materials for making the same in his possession. The accused was placed on Saturday before Mr. Showell, and was remanded to jail.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMERS.—It has been decided that the steamers of the Rubattino line shall continue to run during the monsoon, and accordingly the s.s. Indis, which left Genoa on the 24th June, will sail from Bombay on her return voyage on Tuesday, the 1st August, to be followed by the Arabia on the 1st September.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.—Mr. Manockjee Limjee Attaria, agent in Persia to the managing committee of the Society for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians in Persia, mentions in one of his letters that the poor Persians are reduced to such straits that they now take even common grass to make a kind of bread.

THE PARSEE RELIEF FUND.—We beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 10 from "M." as a subscription to the Parsee Relief Fund. The Parsee residents of Billimora and Baroda have raised a fund among themselves to relieve the sufferings of their countrymen in Persia.—The Parsee clerks of Messrs. Maniaby and Ketcher, solicitors, have also subscribed about Rs. 36 in the above fund.

THE PARSEE RE-MARRIAGE CASE.—The *Bombay Gazette* in sanctioning the collapse of the Hindoo re-marriage case says—"The prosecution for defamation against those who excommunicated the bridegroom for marrying a widow-bride is withdrawn. The case is thus practically at an end, and we have victory. For our part we are glad that the step they excommunicated in the case of re-marriage should be treated as a bugaboo."

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Criminal Sessions on Saturday last, Jumeen Syed Rahimoo Khan and Gureeb Ramzan were charged with house-breaking and theft of six "sarees," the property of Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, and on another count with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The jury acquitted the second prisoner, who was discharged. The first was, on conviction, sentenced to be imprisoned for five years.

INQUEST.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Saturday on the body of Annie Themiger, daughter of Mr. H. Themiger, Assistant Government Telegraph office. The girl, who was about five years old, was on Saturday, about 1 A.M., suddenly seized with convulsions, which continued for about two hours. The child died about three o'clock. Dr. J. T. Grey was of opinion that the cause of death was convulsions, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

PORTUGUESE POEMS.—Mr. S. A. Fernandes, of the National Bank of India, has just published in the Portuguese language a poem, entitled, "Honzem, Hoje, E a Futura," or the Past, the Present, and Future of Portugal, dedicated to the Portuguese Literary Society. This is not the first attempt of Mr. Fernandes at literary essays; we have seen copies of his poems on other occasions, such as "Minhas Poesias," or poems on different subjects; "Um Gemido da Corneta," being an elegy on the death of Mr. F. C. Gomes, formerly a deputy of the Goa Government, and one or two other pieces. All these have been spoken of in terms of praise by the Portuguese papers published here and elsewhere.

MR. BUXTON.—The charge brought against Mr. F. Buxton by Dr. Arnott, the Acting Superintendent of the City Jail, for committing breach of jail rules, has been dismissed by the City Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, for want of substantial evidence. The investigation of the case lasted nearly two days.—*Poona Observer.*

CRICKET AT POONA.—The cricket match at the Gymkhana on Thursday proved very exciting, if we may judge by the number of ladies and gentlemen present at its close. We are not in a position at present to give the details of the game, but expect to have them in time for our next issue; we can, however, state that the marriec won by a few runs.—*Ibid.*

ALLEGED MURDER AT BANDORA.

We have been asked to publish the following correct particulars of a case in which a clerk named Jacinto D'Miranda, employed in the High Court, and residing at Salsette, was charged with the murder of his wife, alleged to have been committed on the 3rd inst. The accused's mother, his uncle, and another person, who is said to have assisted in recovering the body of the deceased from a well, were included in the charge of murder. Mr. Branson and Mr. Janardhun Gopal appeared for the defence. The enquiry commenced at Bandora before Mr. Mulock on Monday the 26th, and was closed on the 29th ult. The magistrate did not think there was any evidence for a warrant in his committing the accused for trial at a Court of Sessions at Tanna, and the same day they were all acquitted and discharged.

FREEMASON'S FUNERAL.

THE body of Mr. H. H. Avron, late Superintendent of the Bombay Sailors' Home, was buried in Sewree Cemetery on Friday afternoon last, when the unusually large attendance of mourners testified to the high respect and regard felt for the deceased.

Although it was rather an advanced hour when notice was sent round to the friends of Mr. Avron that the funeral would start from the Sailors' Home at half past four o'clock the same afternoon, and that those who are Freemasons were invited to attend as such, the shortness of the summons did not prevent a very great gathering—so great, indeed, that we believe the funeral procession was larger than is ever remembered to have been seen before in Bombay. Nearly seventy carriages followed the hearse. The mourners were almost all Masons, and among the number were some Parsees. The brethren were habited in the costume of their order, and, in accordance with ancient usage, wore sprigs of acacia.

Arrived at the tank bordering the compound of Government House, the whole party alighted and the coffin was taken out of the hearse. On the top of the pall rested the emblems of different degrees in Masonry to which the deceased had attained, together with the badge of truth and uprightness. The procession then moved up the hill leading to the cemetery. In front marched the Grand Tyler with drawn sword. Then came the Past Master of Wor. Bro. Avron's Lodge "Concord," supported on each side by a Worshipful Master. Next came the Chaplain, succeeded by the coffin borne by brethren, with the officers of the before-mentioned Lodge as pall-bearers, the rear consisting of a long line of Worshipful Masters and brethren. On reaching the Cemetery, the burial service of the Church of England was read by the Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. W. H. Harper, (Chaplain of "Lodge Truth," 944.) At the conclusion of this most impressive service, the equally solemn Masonic burial service was read by the Past Master of "Concord," and at the appointed passage the Master deposited his sprig of acacia in the grave, whereon the brethren generally threw theirs on the coffin. The symbolical white apron of the deceased was likewise deposited with the coffin, and the service was closed with the funeral honours due from the Craft.

We may add that Worshipful Brother Avron, at the time of his death, was Master of Lodge "Concord," that he had ruled over several other Masonic bodies in Bombay, that in this part of the Masonic world he rendered great services to the craft, services which will not easily be forgotten, and that are known, not only in India, but in America, where one of the most distinguished Masons of which he maintained a constant correspondence in connection with Freemasonry. Than Wor. Bro. Avron, it would have been difficult to find a more earnest and thoroughgoing brother anywhere, and the untiring exertions he made for the good of the Craft must have been a heavy tax on the time and attention of a man whose ordinary occupation was one entailing a good deal of hard work daily.

Mr. Avron was a native of Bristol and for some years followed a sailor's life. He held a certificate of competency as a Master Mariner. We regret to add that he leaves a wife and large family to mourn for him.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

ON Friday a meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices was held to consider the different resolutions for reform in municipal administration, of which notice had been given. The gathering on Friday may be said to have been the largest meeting of the Bench of Justices that ever was held. The meeting was held in the Durbar Room, but so large was the attendance that several Justices were unable to obtain seats, and had to stand throughout the proceedings, while every available inch of standing room in the hall was crowded by the public. So great was the inconvenience of having to stand for a length of time in such a crowded room, and as a consequence of the crowd such a stifling hot room, that some Justices proposed an adjournment to the large hall; but as the Chairman thought the change would cause an interference with the proceedings and some delay, no adjournment was made. It was, however, agreed that the next meeting should be held in the large hall.

At 3 o'clock the Hon. Mr. Scoble, who occupied the chair, said that as there was a great deal of important business to be got through, and as there was no doubt that there were more than a quorum of Justices present, he thought they had better proceed to business at once. There were minutes of last meeting of the Finance Committee to be read, but as these had been circulated to the Justices, perhaps time would be saved by their being held as read. As there were a great many of the public present, he would request, as there would probably be some pretty sharp divisions, that gentlemen who were not Justices would not sit amongst the Justices, but would occupy seats elsewhere in the room, when there could be no difficulty whatever in discerning who were entitled to vote and who were not. He noticed that a great many Justices were without chairs, amongst them the worthy Sheriff, and they certainly were entitled to seats. Mr. Scoble suggested that more accommodation might be obtained from the hall-keeper. He then called upon Mr. Forbes to move his resolutions.

Mr. Forbes, of Messrs. Forbes & Co., then proposed the following resolutions, of which he had given notice—

(1) As Act II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for the perfect conservancy and improvement thereof, it is proposed that the following alterations in the said Act be made.

That in lieu and in substitution of clause 11 of said Act, whereby the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause 11, the following be enacted:—

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and appointed by Government, six by majority of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be especially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned class of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council to be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowances out of the municipal fund.

Funds to be raised under this proposed Act, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

(2) That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as in such cases provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

(3) And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, 500 rupees power of nominating subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted—

That such power be vested in the Town Council of Bombay to the extent of Rs. 500 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the sanction of the Government in Council—

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the Bench of Justices.

That the salaries, allowances, and pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs it may become necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby enacted that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

In doing so he said—Mr. Chairman, the resolutions which I have the honour to submit to the Bench to-day are of such a very important nature, and will, I believe and hope, have such a very powerful result for good on the welfare of the inhabitants of this great city, that I sincerely wish they could have been recommended to the meeting by some one more able to do so than I am. It was not without great assurance of support that I put forward these resolutions, and I must say these assurances have been most amply fulfilled, that the support which has been promised and which has been given, thoroughly convinces me that public opinion in Bombay has been roused on this question, that whether the vote may to-day be in our favour or go against us, the subject which we have to discuss will not be allowed to drop, and that public opinion will insist upon being heard and upon having redress for what I consider in Bombay to be a great grievance and a great burden. The evils to which I refer I think may be classed under three heads.

Mr. Ormiston—Mr. Chairman, we cannot hear a single word Mr. Forbes is saying. If there is any possibility of his speaking a little louder, it will be an advantage to those who are behind Mr. Forbes.

Mr. Forbes—I shall be happy to do what I can, but I am afraid it will be impossible for those behind me to hear. I say the three great evils which are complained of in Bombay are—first, that there is an oppressive municipal taxation; secondly, that there is a extravagant and unnecessarily great municipal expenditure; and thirdly, that the present state of the law which fixed the relations between the Bench and the municipal executive is so unsatisfactory that the Bench is entirely without power.

Major Payne Barras here broke in with a number of energetic hear-hears.

The Chairman—Order, order.

Major Payne Barras—I beg your pardon; I beg your pardon. I am allowed to say it, and I will. (Oh oh).

Mr. Forbes—I say that the Bench is entirely without power to check the evils, or control in any way the municipal executive. (Major Barras—Hear, hear; hear, hear; *hear, hear.*)

Mr. Forbes—And now, Mr. Chairman, I will speak upon these three evils separately; but before doing so, I would beg to be allowed to say one word upon a subject which, though not expressly mentioned in these resolutions, has a very strong bearing upon them, and that is the constitution of this Bench of Justices.

The Chairman—I think, Mr. Forbes, you had better confine yourself to the resolutions, without going into general questions.

Mr. Forbes—I was only going to make one remark, Mr. Chairman, and I hope you will allow me to make it, and that is, that there is a large class of persons in Bombay who feel that they ought to be represented in this Bench of Justices, and who are very poorly represented—I mean numerically; for instance, several of our European firms in Bombay have no representatives in this Bench, although they are large ratepayers and owners of house property in Bombay—(hear, hear)—and besides there are seven or eight great banks in this city, transacting the financial business of one of the largest ports in the world, and yet these banks have only one representative here. This I think is a matter, though it is not before us to-day, which it is well to mention, because it is a subject which I hope before long will receive the attention of Government. I will now refer to the oppressiveness of municipal taxation in Bombay, and on that question I have to say that that falls both on the rich and on the poor, but more especially and more heavily on the poor. (Hear, hear.) On the rich it is principally felt in the shape of increased house-rent. I daresay there are many European Justices here who do not know how much is charged on incomes derived from house property in Bombay, and will be surprised when I tell them that it is nearly 20 per cent.—(applause)—so that if you pay a house-rent of Rs. 100 a month, Rs. 20 of that, you may say, is a tax. (Hear, hear.) I know no objections can be made to what I have said on this point: it will be said that both landlord and tenant pay part; but that does not alter the matter, for it comes to the same thing. I say that on every Rs. 100 of house-rent in Bombay, within a fraction of Rs. 20 goes to the taxes. (Hear, hear.) And I will tell you what these taxes are. There is 6 per cent. of house-rate, 2 per cent. of police-rate, 2 per cent. of lighting-rate, 5 per cent. of halalcore-rate, and if you add these together you will find that they make 13. Then there is 5 per cent. besides for water-rate, which brings it up to 18, and if you add the income-tax to that, which was last year 3½ per cent., and is this year 1 per cent., you will find that you are paying about 20 per cent. in taxes. Well, the rich of course can pay this, and if they take houses can pay for them, but I will now refer to the matter as it affects the poor. And with reference to that I would ask you to recal a very important meeting which was held last year on the 9th November, when our excellent friend Mr. Dr. Dallas made a most impressive speech to this Bench, and protested in very eloquent and very truthful words against this exorbitant taxation. (Applause.) Dr. Dallas took the case of a single person, the case of a man who represents perhaps the largest class of ratepayers in Bombay, a clerk on Rs. 70 a month. This man owned a house which was assessed for municipal-rates at Rs. 500 a year, and his taxes were Rs. 104, which bears out my statement that taxation is about 20 per cent. Well, that is a very large amount for a man on Rs. 70 a month to pay, especially if he has a family to support, and this unfortunate individual who was referred to by Dr. Dallas was not able to meet this heavy charge. He had to mortgage his house to a money-lender, and in a short time his property passed from his possession, and he was a ruined man. (Hear, hear.) Now, I want to state that this is not an uncommon case in Bombay. I think that the annals of the Insolvent Court will show that insolvency is very rife, amounting to a very serious difficulty in Bombay; I find that since Dr. Dallas made that statement, there have been about 600 insolvents registered. Now, we may assume each of these as having a family, so that the insolvencies represent a large amount of distress and ruin in this city. A second fact which I may refer to as evidencing the severe burden which this taxation is imposing upon the people of this city is that I hear that distress warrants to the number of many thousands have been issued and are in force—(applause)—for municipal taxation, not against men who lose their money by trade or extravagance, but against men who find themselves incapable of paying those municipal taxes. Now, I think that this is a very wrong state of things—at least it shows that this taxation is a very great grievance in the town, and that if anything can be done to relieve it it should be done at once. I have been unable to ascertain the exact number of distress warrants which have been issued during the last few months, but I am informed that they are numbered by the thousand. I am also told that this adds to the income of some officials in the municipal service by the obtaining of a fee on every distress warrant. I do not think that that is a proper state of things. Now you will say, perhaps, "We do not hear much of this distress; it is very quiet; it does not show itself; we do not often go to the Insolvent Court and see these people; and we do not see the posse of policemen invading the native town and acting on these distress warrants and seizing the people's little property and selling it for a mere trifle;" but although we do not see this, I think we may recollect sometimes that there might be serious consequences from it. I can fancy a man objecting to have his goods seized to pay municipal taxes if he does not think the Municipality is properly administered, and I can conceive a man calling upon his friends to help him in refusing to pay or to part with his goods, and I can understand that a serious riot might arise, and that loss of life and destruction of property might ensue; and therefore I hope that before long Government will take up this question, and at least ensure that taxation is not imposed to such a cruel extent as to drive the people to despair. (Applause.) I have said that we hear very little of this distress; but still the distressed people have made some effort to make themselves heard. At a meeting of which I have referred, there was a memorial sent up to this Bench, signed by 2,000 ratepayers who considered themselves aggrieved by this exorbitant taxation, and who not only complained, but pointed out a remedy, and pointed out where the evil lay, and the Bench was not able to relieve the burden. The Bench discussed the question, Dr. Dallas protested against the state of things, as I said, in a most eloquent and impressive manner, and the Bench found that they were unable to do anything in the matter. I have said there was a memorial laid before this Bench on 9th November last, and that we were unable to relieve the distress which it complained of; and a second memorial was sent to the Bench, requesting it not to allow the matter to drop, and beseeching the Justices still to make an effort on behalf of the distressed people. That also, I am sorry to say, was followed by no result, but now these distressed ratepayers have tried a different policy; they have gone to the Government of Bombay direct. A memorial has been sent in to the Governor, complaining of this distress, and pointing out to him that the taxation is exorbitant, and that the cause of this is that the expenditure is extravagant and unnecessarily large—(applause)—and I hope and feel sure, Mr. Chairman, that the people have at last gone to the right quarter, and that the Governor will take up this matter without loss of time—indeed, I have an assurance from him that he is about to do so. (Applause.) I think, therefore, that we may hope that this meeting to-day will not be without result, and that the Government will come to our aid without loss of time. Besides the house-rates and taxes which I have already mentioned, there are the octroi duties, and I may say a word about these. I think it is not a pleasant reflection that if the municipal revenue flourished in 1869 and 1870, it was to a great extent owing to a very large amount of food being on its way to relieve the famine and distress of a large population in Rajpootana and Central India; and those who are responsible for the extravagant and great expenditure of the Municipality must, I hope, feel it an unpleasant reflection that part of this money was wrung from the suffering and the agony of these starving people. (Applause.) These town duties are acknowledged to be wrong in principle, and to be levied to get up all sorts of public improvements of the subject, and I should hope that we shall soon be in a position to abolish them. I have now, I think, said enough to show that this taxation is really a grievance and a burden, and that it is too great a burden to be endured any longer. I will now say a few words about the extravagant expenditure of the municipality which I do not point out is the cause of the taxation being so heavy. There is, I am sorry to say, some difficulty in throwing all the light one could wish upon this subject. It is difficult to get all the information which one would wish. Our budgets are published, and there are reports published, but these are very difficult to get up—(applause)—and they are got up in such a manner that it would require a very skilful man, with no end of time on his hands, to really master the facts as they are. Dr. Dallas complained of this last year, and things have not mended since. He said he could not put his finger upon any particular item, and say, "That item is the item which it should be." He said that things were not reported to the Bench in the ample and full manner in which they ought to be, and that the Bench was in the dark and had only to go upon what was put before it, and therefore when he tried to protest against this taxation he suggested that some item should be taken off the municipal vote, and that the Commissioner should be requested to adjust the expenditure to meet this round sum; but we were told that that was not according to the Act, and that it could not be done. Now, though I say it is difficult to go into the various items which constitute the Bombay municipal budget, still we know a few facts which give us a general idea of the state of things. For instance, we know that a committee which at great pains and expense of time and trouble investigated the state of affairs when Act II. of 1865 came into force have reported that in 1865, the year that I have said you will admit, Mr. Chairman, that the expenditure was extravagant and unnecessarily great, and that it is extravagant, and I would now ask why the Bench permits such extravagance. The only reply I can give is that under Act II. of 1865, this Bench of Justices has no power whatever to control or to check this expenditure. It has no power. (Hear, hear.) Why do you vote? Well, in last November, at that same memorable meeting to which I referred, Dr. Dallas proposed that we should not vote the money, but that we should only vote a part of it, and we were told by the Municipal Commissioner, who is the executive of the municipality, that we were not justified in doing so. Well, I do not know whether we were or not, but supposing that we had refused, what would have been the consequence? Why, in a short time when the municipal funds ran dry, the town would have been in chaos. Our roads would have ceased to be watered and metalled, our water supply might have been stopped, and many other nuisances I might mention would have occurred; for instance, the great army of halalcores would have been up, and we should have found it very inconvenient. We should have brought about such a state of things that the Commissioner had told us that we must vote it and had said, "I won't spend any money till you sanction it by your vote," he might have gone to Matheran or on a cruise in a steam yacht of which we have heard, till the storm had blown over, and the Justices would have had to say "*Sahib maaf kuro* (laughter); we will give you as much money as you like, only come back and let us have our roads, and our water, and our halalcores." I say, gentlemen, that the Bench have no power beyond expressing an opinion on these matters. They may say they don't approve of this item or that item of expenditure, or of the total, but that is all they can do under the Act, and I may say that the Justices have at least done their duty so far as they have dissented from this expenditure and protested against it, and that not on one or two occasions but annually, quarterly, at almost every meeting have there been protests and complaints of the expenditure of the municipal executive, and remonstrances to the Municipal Commissioner to reduce it. But all these were in vain, and the Bench has no power to make the Municipal Commissioner do this, and he does not seem inclined to do it. There are two clauses in Act II. of 1865 which are generally supposed, or I should say generally were supposed when the Act came into force, to act as a check on any extravagant tastes which a future Municipal Commissioner might have. Clause 32, for instance, provides that the Justices shall know what is going on in the way of contracts, and shall be able to criticise the contracts, but all I can say on this subject is that I have attended every meeting of the Bench for about two years, and as far as I can recollect no contract whatever has been laid before this Bench except one contract with the Gas Company.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—There were one or two more.

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Mr. Forbes—I do not pretend to speak on this point with great authority; but I can say in this I am sure to my recollection I cannot recollect of any contract except the one I have mentioned. That is all I know on the subject. There is another clause in Act II. of 1865, which was intended, no doubt, to allow the Justices to interfere a little in the management of the municipality, and that is clause 55, which says—"In the absence of the discretion of the Justices to sanction or reject, or to modify, all or any of the items entered in the Budget, provided that no modifications are made which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. No new works or series of works not provided for in the budget, the estimated cost of which shall exceed Rs. 500, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Justices previously obtained." Now, I must say I have a very strong impression that that clause has not been very strictly adhered to, but on the contrary that it has been persistently and systematically infringed. I say Act II. of 1865 is bad, and has been a bad system, and it is to protest against that system and to ask the Justices to-day to approve of steps for getting that system removed and altered that we are here now. I have stated very plainly my opinion that we have no power whatever to control or check the municipal Executive, and I hope that the Bench agrees with me in that, because if we had the power and did not exercise it, I think the Bench of Justices would be deserving of the most severe blame. The Act has expressly imposed upon us outrageous expenses in the way of salaries, and has left us thoroughly helpless to in any way influence the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) And I would now wish to point out how by the adoption of the resolutions which I am proposing to-day we can hope to remedy this state of things, and I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that every one here present will be with me so far as to admit that Act II. of 1865 has been found "inexpedient and insufficient." Before dealing with this, the first point which I will discuss in this resolution No. 1 is the appointment of a Town Council, and I do not think it necessary to use many arguments in favour of that proposal, because it seems to be almost universally adopted in Bombay. Of course to the municipality, that we are going unjustified in doing. Well, I do not know whether we were or not, but supposing that we had refused, what would have been the consequence? Why, in a short time when the municipal funds ran dry, the town would have been in chaos. Our roads would have ceased to be watered and metalled, our water supply might have been stopped, and many other nuisances I might mention would have occurred; for instance, the great army of halalcores would have been up, and we should have found it very inconvenient. We should have brought about such a state of things that the Commissioner had told us that we must vote it and had said, "I won't spend any money till you sanction it by your vote," he might have gone to Matheran or on a cruise in a steam yacht of which we have heard, till the storm had blown over, and the Justices would have had to say "*Sahib maaf kuro* (laughter); we will give you as much money as you like, only come back and let us have our roads, and our water, and our halalcores." I say, gentlemen, that the Bench have no power beyond expressing an opinion on these matters. They may say they don't approve of this item or that item of expenditure, or of the total, but that is all they can do under the Act, and I may say that the Justices have at least done their duty so far as they have dissented from this expenditure and protested against it, and that not on one or two occasions but annually, quarterly, at almost every meeting have there been protests and complaints of the expenditure of the municipal executive, and remonstrances to the Municipal Commissioner to reduce it. But all these were in vain, and the Bench has no power to make the Municipal Commissioner do this, and he does not seem inclined to do it. There are two clauses in Act II. of 1865 which are generally supposed, or I should say generally were supposed when the Act came into force, to act as a check on any extravagant tastes which a future Municipal Commissioner might have. Clause 32, for instance, provides that the Justices shall know what is going on in the way of contracts, and shall be able to criticise the contracts, but all I can say on this subject is that I have attended every meeting of the Bench for about two years, and as far as I can recollect no contract whatever has been laid before this Bench except one contract with the Gas Company.

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Captain Hancock—The clerk is wrong then.

The Chairman—Order, order.

Mr. Forbes—I do not pretend to speak on this point with great authority; but I can say in this I am sure to my recollection I cannot recollect of any contract except the one I have mentioned. That is all I know on the subject. There is another clause in Act II. of 1865, which was intended, no doubt, to allow the Justices to interfere a little in the management of the municipality, and that is clause 55, which says—"In the absence of the discretion of the Justices to sanction or reject, or to modify, all or any of the items entered in the Budget, provided that no modifications are made which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. No new works or series of works not provided for in the budget, the estimated cost of which shall exceed Rs. 500, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Justices previously obtained." Now, I must say I have a very strong impression that that clause has not been very strictly adhered to, but on the contrary that it has been persistently and systematically infringed. I say Act II. of 1865 is bad, and has been a bad system, and it is to protest against that system and to ask the Justices to-day to approve of steps for getting that system removed and altered that we are here now. I have stated very plainly my opinion that we have no power whatever to control or check the municipal Executive, and I hope that the Bench agrees with me in that, because if we had the power and did not exercise it, I think the Bench of Justices would be deserving of the most severe blame. The Act has expressly imposed upon us outrageous expenses in the way of salaries, and has left us thoroughly helpless to in any way influence the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) And I would now wish to point out how by the adoption of the resolutions which I am proposing to-day we can hope to remedy this state of things, and I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that every one here present will be with me so far as to admit that Act II. of 1865 has been found "inexpedient and insufficient." Before dealing with this, the first point which I will discuss in this resolution No. 1 is the appointment of a Town Council, and I

want three Commissioners under Mr. Forbes's motion, nor do we want a Board of Conservancy; and therefore I submit that there is no analogy, nor is there be any apprehension on that ground. The excellent constitution that has been proposed by Mr. Forbes is so good that it has been tried and has succeeded in the most enlightened country in Europe, England. (Hear, hear.) In the autumn of last year, sir, I was in Liverpool, and there were municipal elections going on, and public-spirited gentlemen were ambitious of the honour of serving in the Town Council. They issued addresses and made promises to the rate-payers as to what they would be in a position to do, what economy they would practise, what retrenchments they would effect, and what efforts they would use towards the efficient management of that great emporium of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) They were ambitious of that honour, and were desirous of distinguishing themselves by serving their fellow-townsmen. I enquired into the working of that constitution; it was one of my objects when I was there, in order to learn as much as possible of how the municipality was working, with a view to enable me to give my humble opinion in regard to any changes that might be proposed with respect to the municipality of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) I, therefore, had several conferences with the Councillors and Clerk of the Town Council, and was thereby enabled to form my opinion. Having been furnished with a copy of the proceedings of that Council, I looked into the transactions and management of the corporation of Liverpool; and I found that it was an excellent institution and worked most beautifully. (Hear, hear.) Unlike the proposal of Mr. Forbes, all the Town Councillors of Liverpool are elected by the ratepayers, and Government has no voice in nominating any one of them. That is the only difference; in all other essential respects it is the same as that which Mr. Forbes has proposed, and it must work in a most satisfactory manner. In Liverpool the most competent individuals who served in the Town Council were divided into sub-committees, and for them work allotted to them they bore the responsibility. Their proceedings were confirmed according to the prescribed rules by the whole Council, and they were then carried out by the executive officers of the corporation. There was no difficulty, no complaint about any inherent defect in that constitution, and if we can get a similar constitution for the municipality of Bombay and give it a fair trial, the Bench, I do not think, will take a wrong step. (Hear, hear.) It will give great satisfaction to the ratepayers and citizens of Bombay, for the working of the municipality cannot go so far wrong under the proposed constitution as it has done under the present one. (Hear, hear.) It has been said with regard to Mr. Forbes's proposition, that it will do away with the office of Municipal Commissioner, and that a mere secretary will be appointed in his place. But we must not be led away by merely a name. There is no magic in a name. The Secretary is just the same under Mr. Forbes's motion as the Municipal Commissioner. Call him Municipal Commissioner, or give him any name you like, he is the executive officer of the Town Council of Bombay, and will carry out under the immediate orders and supervision of the Town Council all the works that are necessary for the conservancy of this great city at a much less price than the enormous cost which the present management entails upon us. (Hear, hear.) It has been alleged that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner and the other executive officers is the patronage and prerogative of Government, and that Government will not give up their patronage and prerogative. I submit, sir, that the Government is not so narrow-minded as to grasp at any little bit of patronage; but that when it is known that the interests of the inhabitants of Bombay are concerned, and that it is for their advantage that the appointment of Municipal Commissioner and the other executive officers should be vested in the proposed Town Council, Government, I humbly submit, will not oppose that proposition merely because they will have to give up a little of their patronage. They have quite enough of patronage in their hands—(laughter)—and I do not think they will care about such a little bit of patronage as the appointment of two or three municipal officers. It would not be doing justice to Government to say that motives of patronage would induce them to withhold their sanction to our request that we may be authorized to select and appoint our own executive officers. Therefore I submit that it is not a greater or an unjust demand that we are going to make—that was the term used by one of the speakers. It is not a demand, it is a request, which we prefer to Government in the interests of the people of Bombay, and I have no doubts that Government will accede to it. As a matter of principle, Sir, there should be no invidious distinctions in regard to the selection of the executive officers. There are certain invidious distinctions sought to be made with regard to the appointment of the executive officers. One amendment says the Municipal Commissioner should be appointed by Government and remunerated at the present high rate as sanctioned by the present Act.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—I did nothing of the sort.

Mr. Nowrojee—I did not say you did, sir. (Laughter.)

Captain Hancock—There is not a line in my amendment about salaries. The words are that he be appointed "as heretofore." I did not say a word about salaries.

Mr. Nowrojee—The amendment says, "The executive duties of the municipality should be conducted, as at present, by a Municipal Commissioner to be nominated by Government." I understand that to be on the footing on which the Municipal Commissioner is placed by the Act.

Captain Hancock—Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee misunderstands, then.

Mr. Nowrojee—Perhaps Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee will be good enough to state whether, according to his resolution, he adopts the principle that the Municipal Commissioner is to be appointed by Government and is to be remunerated as at present provided by the Act.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee—I should like the salary of the Municipal Commissioner to be reduced by one half, when the present Commissioner resigns the appointment.

Mr. Nowrojee—With regard to this, I say that, if the Bench carry the resolution, it should be irrespective of persons. They should make no invidious distinction between one executive officer and another; all should be placed on the same footing, for it is advisable and necessary for the good of the municipality of Bombay that all the executive officers should be selected and appointed, and remunerated according to the discretion of the Town Council. Let us make one universal rule, and act on one uniform principle. I should protest against, in one case, the Municipal Commissioner being appointed by Government—of course at the salary they may chose to award him, and in another case—the Executive Engineer and Health Officer being appointed by the Town Council according to their pleasure. I, sir, humbly submit that these distinctions should not be observed, but that all should be placed on the same footing, and that the Town Council should be possessed of authority to select all its officers, giving such remuneration as may be considered proper and desirable. With regard to the constitution of the Town Council, I agree with what has fallen from Mr. Narayen—that the number of Councillors should be 24. That number may not in theory be manageable, but in practice it would be a very good number, especially as it is proposed to divide the Council into different committees; and as only three or four members will be appointed to each committee, the number will be neither large nor unwieldy. With that view I support the suggestion that the number of Town Councilors should be 24, of whom eight should be nominated by Government, eight by the Bench of Justices, and eight elected by the rate-payers of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) I attach great importance to this elective principle which is sought to be introduced for the first time in the conduct and management of our municipal affairs. (Applause.) It is eminently desirable, and I do not think any objections to it have been brought forward at this meeting, otherwise I was prepared to answer them. (Hear, hear.) This elective principle, sir, has been actually sanctioned by the Imperial Legislature of India, and at this moment there are municipalities in the N. W. Provinces, the members of which have been elected and returned by the rate-payers. Shall Bombay be behind the N. W. Provinces in that respect? Certainly not. (Applause.) I do not think that if this elective principle is adopted by this Bench the Government will have any hesitation in sanctioning it, and I am very confident of the good working of it. The rate-payers will see that they have a direct interest and a voice through their representatives in the conduct and management of municipal affairs. Hitherto they have had no voice, except such an indirect voice as could be obtained through the Justices who, as you are aware, are solely selected and appointed by Government. If the Councillors whom they appoint do not do their duty, the electors will at the next election send in others in lieu of representatives as will do their duty towards the rate-payers. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I would suggest an addition to Mr. Forbes's resolution, that after the words "Town Council of Bombay, to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices," the following should be added, "and shall continue in office two years, at the end of which term there shall be fresh appointments and elections for the same term." That is a matter of detail, and I trust Mr. Forbes will have no objection to embody it in his resolution. As to the franchise, it should be conceded to those persons who occupy houses of the monthly rent of Rs. 25, and whose monthly expenses may be estimated at Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. To this franchise, which I think is a very good one, there can be no objection. With these remarks I submit Mr. Forbes's motion to the favourable consideration of this Bench. (Loud applause.)

The Chairman said that before the discussion went any further he should like to ask a question, which was whether it was intended to be proposed that the members of the Town Council should be paid.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee—No, it should be an honorary office. Gentlemen should be ambitious of the honour. (Hear, hear, laughter, and applause.)

Captain Robinson then said—I think all will agree with me that instead of a great reform is required. While taxation is very heavy and felt as a burden on all sides, complaints are not so much against taxation as a necessity, but that taxation gives no adequate return to the people. Enormous sums are spent by the Executive of the Bench, and no one seems to know how or in what way it is disposed of. I do not think a Board will prove so efficient in carrying on the executive duties as one responsible officer, whatever shape the reform *that must now come* takes. If the present Bench is not a fair representative body, how will the Town Council be better in that respect, as doubtless the majority, if not all those elected as Town Councilmen will be from the present Bench? Bad as Act II. of 1865 may be, I consider it gives the Bench a greater amount of power than has been exercised over the executive, and a stricter interpretation and enforcement of certain clauses of the Act give the Justices, as they now stand with relation to the Act, great power to carry out reform and curb the present undue expenditure and thereby reduce taxation. Although I do not quite go with Mr. Forbes in the manner in which he would bring about a change, I consider we are all under great obligation to him for the manner in which he has come forward in the cause of much-needed reform in municipal expenditure. His statistics are valuable in showing the magnitude of expenditure we have incurred. There is a great necessity of holding and working together and going to Government with such propositions that, without *extinguishing the Bench* would give us greater power, and also the power to check and control the executive officer even *after* passing the Budget—and to hold the supreme and not secondary, as now, control over the ordering of contracts and new works. I do not think Government will concede to the Bench the appointments of the Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer. Nor do I think it necessary for them to do so. What we want is greater power of control over those officers, and the power of appointing officers below these and down to a certain [illegible] to be vested in the Bench or Town Council clause as 25 should be strictly carried out, [illegible] should be altered, and in fact many other [illegible] made. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr J. M. Maclean—I think Captain [illegible] speech brings out very clearly one point [illegible] been mentioned by other speakers. [illegible] Act II. of 1865 gives full power to the [illegible] the expenditure of the Commissioner, and if that is so, it is pretty clear that the Bench of Justices has been tried for six years and been found utterly wanting. The logical conclusion to be drawn from Captain Robinson's speech is, not that we should allow the Bench of Justices to go on and try if at some time or other it will do its duty, but that it ought at once to be abolished, and municipal affairs put into other hands. I do not altogether agree with him in thinking that the Act put such powers in the hands of the Bench, for I think it is to some extent defective in the clauses assigning financial powers, and also that the Bench is a very unwieldy body, not properly fitted to exercise such powers. It seems to me, therefore, that the sort of reform wanted in Bombay is an amendment of the Act which will give direct control to a body of men who are competent to use that power. To a certain extent we all agree with the principle of the resolution that Mr. Forbes has brought forward, so far as it says that a Town Council should be appointed, because, judging from the working of the Finance Committee, we may infer that a small body of gentlemen, elected by the ratepayers in part, would give great attention to the finances of the town, and prevent extravagant and unnecessary expenditure. (Applause.) But I cannot say for myself that I agree with Mr. Forbes in thinking that such a committee would be fit to exercise the executive power. Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee has given a very eloquent account of what he witnessed in Liverpool, and I have no doubt that if all the ratepayers of Bombay were Nowrojee Furdonjees, a representative Council might be elected which would attend faithfully and closely to municipal business; but I think we must wait till the next generation, when very few of us Europeans will be here to prevent the Nowrojee Furdoonjees of that day from having their own way. I believe that in the present circumstances of the town it is necessary that the officer charged with the executive duties should be independent of the Finance Committee, and that he should be appointed by the Government of the place. But it is unnecessary to go into that point further at present. Mr. Narayen Wassodew's amendment is defective in this respect; he proposes that a Town Council should be nominated partly by the Bench, partly by the Government, and partly by the rate-payers; and, having got this Council, which ought to be able to do by itself all the duties required of it, he then proposes to make it subject to the control of the Justices, a body which elects only a third of the Council. I think that is an anomaly, and that really if we have a Council of that kind there will be no necessity to have any interference by the Bench of Justices. Having elected a Town Council, let us have confidence in it. (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt that whatever you do you must have confidence in the men that you appoint; whatever attempts you make to check or control men, it is their own good faith and conscience that you must rely upon in the long run to do their duty by the town. I drew out this morning, thinking that many of us do not agree exactly with the resolution of Mr. Forbes or that of Mr. Narayen, which seems rather contradictory——

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew said that he should be very glad to amend his resolution to suit the wishes of the ratepayers.

Mr. Maclean (continued)—I think Mr. Forbes and Mr. Narayen Wassoodew are attempting to do too much. What the Bench should do is to pass a simple resolution stating the principles of the reformation which they would wish carried out, and these principles could afterwards be embodied in a bill to be brought forward in the Legislative Council, and there all the points we have been discussing to-day will be discussed clause by clause, and plenty of time will be given during the course of the discussion for public opinion to be expressed. What I would suggest is that we simply pass a resolution declaring the principles of the reform that we wish carried out. (Hear, hear.) I therefore propose—"That six years' experience of an ever-increasing and unchecked expenditure has satisfied the Bench of its own inability, as it at present constituted, to give to the municipal finances the constant and effectual supervision contemplated by Act II. of 1865. That the Justices in this meeting assembled therefore respectfully request Government to transfer all the financial powers vested in the Bench and the Municipal Commissioner to a Town Council, to be partly nominated by Government and partly elected by the ratepayers." This resolution, I venture to think, will express the opinions which are generally entertained, not only by the members of the Bench but by the people of the town. (Applause.)

Mr. Ormiston seconded the proposition.

Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayen Mundlick said—We cannot sufficiently thank the originators of the present movement for the trouble they have taken, and I am saying I hope and trust that I express the feelings of a very large majority of the poorer rate-payers of Bombay. Almost every one of the speakers has admitted that we want a certain amount of reform, and the last two speakers have admitted,—Mr. Maclean expressly by his resolution says so, and as a previous speaker said, that ultimately to follow upon the changes in the municipal constitution of Bombay. It was stated by one of the speakers that if we went before the Government and asked too much, there would be some danger that we should not get it. Really I do not know that ought to be a consideration which should deter gentlemen at this meeting from expressing their views as regards the position and prospects of this municipality and the changes they would like to have introduced into it. There was a time, as the committee appointed by the Bench showed, when there was not a single native Justice on the Commission of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay. Native Justices, however, were afterwards introduced by an Act passed in the reign of King William IV., and we had then a large increase of native Justices, and other changes in our municipal constitution which paved the way for Act II. of 1865. When that measure was introduced it was stated by Mr. Gaselee that the two previous municipal governments of Bombay had been tried and found wanting. Now I confess that the presence of you, gentlemen, here to-day, and the speeches which have been made at this meeting, are a pretty strong evidence, and sufficient to convince any gentleman who has not been convinced before, that the same thing is to be predicated of the Act of 1865. It has been worked and tried for six years, during which two millions odd has been run through, and this new piece of legislation the Act has been found wanting, and it would seem as if the Bench did not know in what respects it was found wanting. Sometimes we are told that the responsibility of failure rests with the Bench, and that as the Bench has its purse-strings in its hands, it could pull them, and so bring about the desired results. But when I read the Governor's speech made on the occasion of Mr. White's motion regarding the Commissioner's tenure of office; whether the appointment of the Commissioner of Bombay should be held for three or five years, I could see that the object of the framers of Act II. of 1865 was that the responsibility should rest with the Commissioner. On the question of responsibility, this is what Sir Bartle Frere said in the Legislative Council:—"There was at present a total patent general fact of no results." No particular blame could be imputed to any one, but when the bill became law the Municipal Commissioner would be the accountable person." That was in describing the previous state of things; "but when the bill became law the Municipal Commissioner will be the accountable person." That gentleman, after what Sir Bartle Frere said during the discussion as to whether the Commissioner's tenure should be for three or five years. I next have to speak upon the failure of the present administration financially. The present municipal government has given us a very costly administration, and, as far as the Bench of Justices is concerned, the result is a failure. Mr. Maclean says the Bench has failed; therefore abolish the Bench and have a Town Council. (Applause.) I think his resolution amounts to this. But if the Bench have failed, the Government too have failed in their duty towards the Bench, for it was only last year, or the year before (I have the proceedings of the Legislative Council before me), that there was one thing in particular that I noticed, that Mr. Mangaldass Nathoobhoy stated, in referring to the expenses of Bombay, that the present municipal offices, which cost the municipality Rs. 30,000 per annum, could be had for half the money when the term of the lease had expired. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mangaldass was a large householder himself, and would be particularly competent to pass an opinion upon that matter. He said—"The reasons why the revenue from house-rate has not visibly declined are these: there has been no general survey for assessment purposes since the end of 1865. Mr. Crawford has declined to grant remission in a great many cases in which house owners have not been able to produce agreements executed on stamped paper. I expect a further decline on the expiration of the leases for which houses have been let in prosperous times at high rates, which will soon have to be lowered. For instance, the premises occupied by the Municipal Commissioner's office in the Fort are not worth half the rent, Rs. 3,000 per mensem, paid under the lease. The Hon. Colonel Marriott's figures regarding the assessed value of landed property in Bombay are incorrect." Now, sir, as a ratepayer I should like to know with that report before the Legislative Council, Government who have the control of the Bench of Justices, would control this one item. One would expect that, at all events in the matter of house rent to which Mr. Forbes has called attention, that it was a matter that might have been expected to have been looked to and been controlled by the Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) At all events, here are the members of the Legislature discussing Colonel Marriott's motion with the expected large depreciation in the value of house property, and sanctioning a payment of nearly Rs. 3,000 per month instead of Rs. 1,500. Then again we have the Controller, who had the honour just now of being spoken of by Mr. Forbes before the Bench as an accountant, and that no doubt he is, but he is not a Controller, for hitherto he has controlled nothing, and that has been admitted in the statement before the Legislative Council in regard to some matters at all events. Therefore, in one important particular there was no reduction made, when one of Rs 1,500 could have been affected, and now Rs. 18,000 per annum are lost to the ratepayers of Bombay, and who cannot say therefore that the system has not failed. (Applause.) We are told that the Town Council will not be a responsible body, that be it may, that it will be a very good body as a consultative body, but entirely unable to do any executive work, but it is not the object of Mr. Forbes' resolution to send every Town Councillor to supervise the roads, see that the drains are all clear in their several wards, but conduct the municipal government, and they will be assisted by a responsible secretary, you can call him Municipal Commissioner if you will, or give him any other designation you please. The matter of salaries was not lost by the committee who sat previous to Act II. of 1865. It is true they were then in the year 1865 and not in 1871, and there is an immense financial difference between those seven years as the Municipality of Bombay will testify. I do not consider Rs. 1,500 a month is at all a small sum.

[illegible] upon her, [illegible] might see [illegible] looking to [illegible] of the [illegible] India" had [illegible] Government [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] but *bona fide* transfer to a legal owner. These conditions having been complied with, and a new register granted, the s.s. Nada was released on the 2nd May 1871.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Are the drivers of mail trains ordered to slacken speed when crossing the Amrolee Bridge near Surat; if so, do they act up to the order?—Yours, &c.,

30th June. A STITCH IN TIME.

St. PETER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Cross Keys," and in contradiction of "Eusebius," I beg to say that St. Peter was the first Bishop of Rome, and held that sovereign see for more than twenty-five years.

Pius IX., now Bishop of Rome, and Father of the Universal Church, is the *two hundred and fifty-sixth* successor of St. Peter, and has reigned for twenty-five years.

"*Benidicat eum omnipotens et misericors Dominus !*"—Yours, &c., KONKAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the question whether St. Peter was Pope of Rome, I beg to refer your correspondent to one of the venerable manuscripts brought from Egypt by Archdeacon Tattam, now lodged in the British Museum. It is a Syriac piece transcribed A. D. 500, and it states that "Rome, the whole of Italy, Spain, Britain, Gaul, and other countries roundabout, received the hand of priesthood from Simon Cepha, who came from Antioch, and was ruler and governor of he church which he built there." I need hardly add that, as St. Peter is known to have been the first ruler of the church at Antioch, the Simon Cepha mentioned in this manuscript is believed to be St. Peter.—Yours, &c., ANGLICANUS.

1st July.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Eusebius" will have your readers believe that "Linus, who is mentioned in 2nd Tim. iv. 21, was the first Bishop of Rome," and that St. Peter was never Bishop of that place. As "Eusebius" appears to derive his information solely from the above citation, perhaps he will be also able to inform your readers on similar authority if St. Peter or any of the other *twelve* ever suffered death and where? Since we have no information of this most telling and important incident in human life in the Scriptures with respect to the Apostles, shall we not be equally justified in believing that they never existed as in affirming that St. Peter was never Bishop of Rome? Are we to give ecclesiastical history and the early fathers no voice in this subject?—Yours, &c.,

1st July. TIARA.

WHY NO CIRCUIT COURTS?

In mentioning the acquittal of the three soldiers from Kurrachee who were charged with the murder of a native, the *Bombay Guardian* suggests that instead of bringing witnesses from great distances to Bombay a judge should go on circuit. The *Guardian* says:—

"We can imagine the impression that will be made upon the people of Kurrachee when they hear that the three soldiers, who stole the lambs and killed the poor man that had the boldness to try and stop them, and stabbed another and then drove furiously through the Sudder Bazaar, have been acquitted. We fear the unsophisticated natives are not in a fair way of learning to reverence English law. There were three native drivers in the carriage with the soldiers at the time the affray took place, and it is very strange that these men were not called down to give evidence. After all, perhaps, the strangest thing is the arrangement that requires the transfer of such cases from a place like Kurrachee to Bombay. Witnesses are taken from their families and employments for it may be the better part of a month, and sent over the *kala pauce* in the monsoon a voyage of 1,000 miles (to Bombay and back) at great expense; perhaps the most important witnesses manage to evade what is to them a serious punishment. In England judges go on circuit; it would be a very simple matter to arrange for the stated visit of a competent judge to the large towns of the Presidency; it is easier for the mountain to come to the mountain than for the mountain to come to him."

THE DUNCAN ROAD MURDER CASE.

On Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions, before Sir Charles Sargent, Shaik Moorad Hoosein Ali, a Mussulman, was charged with the murder of Asha, woman, committed in a brothel in Duncan Road on Sunday night, the 28th May last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, with Mr. Cooper, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Taylor defended the prisoner.

Mr. Scoble, in addressing the jury, said the charge against the prisoner was one of murder. The facts of the case, said the learned counsel, lay in so narrow a case that they would not take him two minutes to relate. The prisoner was a sea-faring man. On the 28th May last he went to a brothel in Duncan Road, and slept with a woman named Asha. In the morning he asked her to go away with him, and she stabbed her with a knife because she refused to do so. The evidence was clear on every point, because there was another woman an eye-witness of what took place, and prisoner was found in the room in which Asha was murdered. The unfortunate woman lived long enough to give her deposition before a magistrate in the hospital, and she identified the prisoner as the murderer, and the knife before the Court as that with which the murder was committed. The learned counsel then called witnesses for the prosecution.

Amcena, woman, said—I keep a brothel in the Duncan Road. The deceased Asha lived in a room in my house. I know the prisoner, who was in the habit of visiting Asha in my house. On the day of the murder I turned prisoner away from my house by reason of Asha telling me that prisoner was trying to induce her to elope with him. Prisoner asked to be forgiven, stating he was drunk when he tried to induce Asha to elope. The same night I went to sleep about 11 o'clock, after which I was told the prisoner came back to the house. Next morning I went up to the upper storey and slept there. After daybreak I heard an alarm raised by Ameer, girl, "struck, struck." I got up and was about to go upstairs, when Asha, followed by Ameer, came downstairs from the top floor to where I was. Asha was bleeding profusely, and had pressed her hands to her stomach, from which an intestine was protruding.

In cross-examination the witness said she saw prisoner had one or two cuts on his stomach.

Ameer, girl, said—I live in the house of the last witness Ameena in Duncan Road. I remember a Sunday night a little more than a month ago. That night, about 11 o'clock, the prisoner came to the house, and he and the girl Asha went up to sleep in the garret. About 3 o'clock next morning I went to sleep on another cot in the same garret. About 6 o'clock I was roused by a cry. Asha struck, I am struck, oh God, I am dead. It was Asha's voice, and on turning round to see what it was, I saw Asha lying on the cot and the prisoner sitting upon her thighs. He held her with one hand by the arm, and had a knife in the other. He struck her a blow with the knife. I cried out, upon which prisoner let her go. I and Asha came downstairs into the room where Ameena was. Prisoner remained upstairs in the garret. Policemen came and took the prisoner into custody. Asha was removed to the hospital.

Several other witnesses were examined.

The murdered woman's deposition was produced by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was read to the jury. It was as follows:—I am a prostitute, and live on the Duncan Road. I know the man now standing before me. His name is Moorad Alli. He has been in the habit of frequenting my house. Lately he has been asking me to go along with him, and I have been refusing to do so. He came to my house last night (Sunday the 28th May), and spent the night with me in my room. Early in the morning he aroused me and again pressed me to go with him, which I refused to do. He thereupon stabbed me with a clasped knife in my left side, and inflicted two large wounds. I was then lying down on a cot in my room. I cried out and got out of the room, and several of the neighbours came up running. Prisoner is by profession a sea-faring man, and generally carries a clasped knife with him. The knife now shown is the identical knife with which prisoner stabbed me. It was then day-light, and I distinctly saw the knife in his hand. The girl Ameer was close to my room on the occasion I was stabbed. When I ran out in consequence of being stabbed, prisoner remained behind me in my room. I did nothing to provoke prisoner, nor was there anything like a struggle between prisoner and me before he stabbed me. I am in very great pain, and do not think I shall survive the injuries I have received.

Mr. Taylor addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the prisoner, ingeniously suggesting that there must have been sufficient provocation, possibly a struggle, which carried the prisoner beyond the power of self-control and finally resulted in the fatal deed.

His Lordship having briefly summed up, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder.

The Judge—Ask the prisoner if he has anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Prisoner—I did not commit this act.

The Judge—Tell him he has been found guilty upon the clearest possible evidence of killing this woman. It can only be supposed that his motive in doing it was mere anger at her refusal to comply with his request. That he ought to know could be no justifiable excuse for causing the wounds, wounds which he must have known must cause death. I see no reason whatever why I should not pass upon him the extreme sentence of the law. The sentence of the Court therefore is, that he be taken to the place whence he came, and thence to the usual place of execution on a day to be hereafter named, and there be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

The Sheriff's officers then removed the prisoner from the dock.

WHAT is the opposite of cockadoodledoo? Why, cockadoodle*don't*, of course.

WHAT is the difference between a honeycomb and a honeymoon?—A honeycomb has a lot of small cells, but a honeymoon is a great sell!

THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.—A paper was picked up on the 8th May on the shore near to Shediac, on the south-east coast of New Brunswick, bearing the following:—"March 21, 1870.—City of Boston—Ship sinking; over half-full now. Goodbye all. Look after my boy. Be gone in two hours.—THOMPSON." There were two passengers of the name of Thompson on board the ill-fated steamer when she left Boston—one John Thompson, a cabin passenger, from Halifax; the other William Thompson, a steerage-passenger, from New York.

THE ASSEERGHUR MURDER CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions on Saturday last, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, George Picking, alleged to be an accomplice in the murder of one Tookroo at Chandnee on the 11th March last, but who was made a witness in the prosecution on the same charge of murder against Patrick Robinson, was placed in the dock and arraigned on a charge of the murder of Tookroo, aided and abetted by Patrick Robinson. Picking pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General—In this case, my Lord, we offer no evidence against the prisoner.

The Judge told the jury, under these circumstances, to return a verdict of not guilty. The jury returned a verdict accordingly, and the prisoner was discharged.

ARGUMENT ON A POINT OF LAW.

The Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley then sat in full Court to hear the argument of counsel on a point of law which, on the application of Mr. Starling, on behalf of Patrick Robinson, Sir Charles Sargent had reserved for the decision of a full Court. That point was raised by Mr. Starling on Thursday last before the examination of the accomplice, George Picking, and was this—that Picking, having been committed by the magistrate on the same charge as Patrick Robinson, could not be examined as a witness unless he either pleaded guilty or was acquitted.

Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, in opening the argument on Saturday, said that, at the request of his learned friend, Mr. Starling, at the trial of Patrick Robinson on a charge of murder, Sir Charles Sargent reserved a point for decision by a full Court. Robinson and Picking were committed by the magistrate, who made the preliminary enquiry, upon separate charges for the murder of one Tookroo; and they were sent up to this Court upon separate charges framed by the magistrate. Neither in the charges framed by the magistrate nor in the additional charges framed by the Clerk of the Crown was Picking included. He was not called upon to plead, nor was he given in charge to the jury. The trial of Robinson alone was proceeded with. There were separate charges framed by the magistrate against Picking, but none by the Clerk of the Crown. When Picking was called as a witness on behalf of the Crown, Mr Starling argued that he (Picking) could not be called as a witness unless he pleaded guilty or was acquitted. His Lordship overruled the objection, but afterwards consented to reserve the point. Mr. Scoble cited the case of Windsor v. the Queen (L. R. 1 Q. B., p. 390.) Now, in that case, which was even stronger than this, the Court held that an accomplice who had not been given in charge to the jury could be examined as a witness against the prisoner. The Advocate General apprehended that the decision in that case completely ruled this case, and that the point must be decided against the prisoner.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the prisoner Patrick Robinson, said he would call the Court's attention to a few authorities, promising that he had an arduous task to accomplish in the face of the authority cited by his learned friend. First, then, with regard to the statement of his friend that Picking was not included in the charge framed by the magistrate, he must remark that it was true that in the charge against Robinson, Picking was not included, but in the second count of the magistrate's charge, Robinson is charged with abetting the murder committed by Picking.

Chief Justice—Was he arraigned on that charge?

Advocate General—No, my Lord.

Mr. Starling referred to Act 13 of 1865, the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, and submitted that the magistrate was bound to report to the High Court any alterations or additions in the charges against the prisoners. There was a count in the charge which was on the record before the Court, from which it appeared that Picking was charged as the principal in the murder, and that Robinson was charged with abetment of it; and under these circumstances it was not proper that he should be examined as a witness against Robinson. This was a case in which the temptation to strain the truth was very strong, and the witness would naturally try to exculpate himself. Not only did Picking, who was a prisoner on the record, condemn his comrade, but he exculpated himself. He ought not, therefore, to have been examined as a witness in a matter involving his own interest. The learned counsel cited 3 Russell by Greaves, p. 626; and stated that it was a constant practice had been in the case of an accomplice who pleaded guilty or to acquit him, before examining him as a witness. That was the practice up to the time the case of Windsor v. the Queen was decided. If, however, their Lordships considered that the decision in that case was binding upon them, he (Mr. Starling) had no further authority to bring forward, and he would, therefore, leave the case in their Lordships' hands.

The Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the full Court, said that in the case of the Queen v. Robinson, at the request of the learned counsel for the prisoner, his learned brother (Sir Charles Sargent) reserved this point for the full Court, whether Picking, who had been separately charged with the murder of the same person whom Robinson was charged with having murdered, could be examined as a witness against Robinson. It was to be noted that Picking was charged separately; he was not arraigned and did not plead, and was not, therefore, given in charge to the jury. Windsor v. the Queen was a stronger case than this, as in it the witness Harris had been arraigned and had pleaded; but the jury disagreed, and at the second trial, Harris was examined as a witness against Windsor. All the authorities cited by Mr. Starling were quoted in that case before the Queen's Bench, and were again quoted in the Exchequer Chamber. In that case the judges out of the four in the Queen's Bench were of opinion that there was nothing in the point raised. (His Lordship read from the judgment of Blackburn, J., Lush, J., &c.) In the Exchequer Chamber, the judgment of the full Court was delivered by Erle, C. J., and was to the same effect. (His Lordship read from the judgment of Erle, C. J.) Now, there could be no doubt that this Court was bound only by the decisions of the Privy Council; but it also felt bound to pay the greatest attention to the decisions of superior Courts in England on points similar to those which arise here. His Lordship next adverted to authorities prior to the case of Windsor v. the Queen; and proceeded to say that, in this case, Picking was not given in charge to the jury, and, therefore, there was no necessity to take an acquittal or for entering a *nolle prosequi*. In the face of the above authorities, this Court, His Lordship remarked, should require some very high authority to induce it to decide against the principle laid down by them. On these authorities it was plain that a person, who had been indicted jointly, might be examined as a witness and indicted separately. Under these circumstances, the Court confirmed the conviction, holding that the learned judge (Sir Charles Sargent) was right.

Sir Charles Sargent observed that, in his opinion, the question raised here seemed to be concluded by the case of Windsor v. the Queen.

Mr. Justice Bayley entirely concurred in the remarks of the Chief Justice.

The full Court then separated.

SENTENCE OF DEATH UPON ROBINSON.

Patrick Robinson, whom the jury had found guilty of the murder of Tookroo, was then placed in the dock to receive sentence.

Sir Charles Sargent—The question of law, which had been raised in your case, has been argued before the full Court and decided against you. Have you anything therefore, to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

Prisoner had nothing to say.

The Judge—You have been found guilty by the jury of the commission of a most cold-blooded murder, the murder of a poor native, and your crime was unaccompanied by any of those circumstances which generally lead people to the commission of acts of violence. It is impossible that I can pass any lighter sentence upon you, and the Court's sentence is that you be taken to the place whence you came, and thence to the usual place of execution on a day to be hereafter named, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock.

AFGHANISTAN.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

The following items of intelligence from Cabul are dated 2nd to 5th June:—

At the instance of the Mustoufee of Cabul, the Ameer has despatched messengers to Sirdar Abdools Khan, Nasiree, who was sent to His Highness by Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, to the effect that in consideration of his being an old servant of the Ameer, he is allowed to act in either of the following three courses, *i. e.* (1) either to go go back to Herat to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, or (2) to remain in the Hazarajat and render service to His Highness, or (3) to join the Commander-in-Chief's army.

A reliable person from Herat having arrived in Cabul states that the fall of Herat is attributable partly to the negligence of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, and partly to the fact of the guardians of the fort having been in collision with the rebellious Sirdar; that the disturbances raised in Herat cannot probably be brought to an end for a long time, and that the Cabulees or Heratees who were in Government employ, or who trade at Herat, have now all sided with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. Also, that even those who have been plundered have attended on him, and the Chiefs of Charemak and other parts of Herat have also united with him.

The day before yesterday the advance guard of the Ameer was sent to Deh Muzung, in preparation for the march to Herat, and a letter has been sent to Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to the effect that he should keep two infantry regiments ready for movements, and to send them on receipt of a second order to join His Highness at an appointed time at Sir-i-Jungul.

Orders have been issued to Meerakhor Ahmed Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, and the Governors of other provinces in the neighbourhood of Cabul, to collect six hundred *khurwars* (one *khurwar* = 1,000 maunds) of grain according to the means of their territories, and to send them to Bameean in order that from this place supplies may be taken by the army to Herat, which would suffice for twenty-five days.

It appears from the above that if the Ameer desires to go Herat, he will probably leave after twenty or twenty-five days.

Mirza Abdool Ali Khan, accountant of Candahar, has submitted a report to the Ameer that eight lakhs of rupees of Candahar currency are due by Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, to Government, on account of the Government revenue, and that His Highness is at liberty to call on him to pay this amount or to remit it. The Ameer has at present remained silent on account of the circumstances of the time.

CABUL, June 5.

Last night at 10 P.M. a letter dated 3rd *Rubee ool-Awul*, reached the Ameer from Subzwar from Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, and the Commander-in-Chief, by the hand of a messenger to the following effect:

"At first your Highness sent no orders that, in the event of our being informed regarding the fall of Herat on our arrival in Furrah, we should not allow our army to proceed further until your Highness's arrival. As we have now received intelligence in Subzwar anent the fall of Herat, we have considered it far from the advantages of the Government to advance on that place, and have consequently encamped ourselves in Subzwar until the receipt of your Highness's further instructions. We have received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan by the hand of some Syuds, intimating that, after the conquest of Herat, he has sent Sirdar Abdoolla Khan, Nasiree, with a few Syuds and Cazees of Herat to intercede with your Highness to pardon his faults, and desiring that we should remain in Subzwar until he received news from Cabul to a warlike or peaceful effect. We submit the above letter to your Highness, and beg to state that we have written to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan (1) that, leaving his brother Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan at Herat, he should himself join our army and proceed with its officers to Cabul or go by Hazara to obtain your Highness's forgiveness; (2) that if he is unable to go at present to Cabul, he can send Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan by this route to wait on you; and (3) that, until further orders from your Highness, we shall leave this and remain in Obeh or some other place in the neighbourhood of Herat, and that he should also halt in one place somewhere near Herat, and both parties will af